

1 A

G word order in questions

V common verb phrases, classroom language

P vowel sounds, the alphabet

What do you do? Where do you live?

Who's who?

1 INTRODUCING YOURSELF

a Introduce yourself to all the other students. Try to remember their names.

Hello. I'm ____.

Hi. I'm ____.
Nice to meet you.

b Can you remember? Does anybody in the class have...?

- a very long name
- a very short name
- a name that's difficult to spell
- an unusual name
- the same name as a famous person from your country
- a very traditional name
- the same name as another student

2 GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER

a Complete the groups of questions 1–5 below with a verb.

b **1.1** Listen and repeat the FREE TIME questions. Copy the rhythm.

c In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

Can you find two things you have in common?

We live in the city centre and we do yoga.



1 HOME AND FAMILY

Where ____ you from?

Where do you ____?

Do you ____ any brothers and sisters?



2 JOB / STUDIES

What do you ____?

Where do you ____?

What school / university do you ____ to?

Do you ____ your job?

What year ____ you in?

Do you ____ any foreign languages? Which?



3 FREE TIME

What kind of music do you ____ to?

Do you ____ a musical instrument? Which?

Do you ____ TV? What programmes?

Do you ____ any sport or exercise? What?

What books or magazines do you ____?



4 THE FUTURE

Where are you going to ____ after the class?

What are you going to ____ this weekend?



5 THE PAST

Where ____ you born?

Where did you ____ English before?

What did you ____ last summer?

3 GRAMMAR word order in questions

- a Can you remember the questions? Re-order the words.
- 1 from are you where?
 - 2 watch you do TV?
 - 3 to music you what kind of listen do?
 - 4 English where you before did study?
 - 5 are do what you weekend going this to?

- b p.126 Grammar Bank 1A. Read the rules and do the exercises.

4 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a 1.2 Listen and choose a or b.

Days of the week

- 1 What day of the week is the exam?
a **Tuesday** b **Thursday**
- 2 What day is it today?
a **Sunday** b **Monday**

Telling the time

- 3 What's the time?
a **8.35** b **9.25**
- 4 What time does the class start?
a **9.45** b **10.15**

The date

- 5 When was the woman born?
a **21st August** b **23rd August**
- 6 What day does he want tickets for?
a **5th June** b **5th July**

Numbers

- 7 What number is the house?
a **117** b **170**
- 8 How much are the flowers?
a **€15** b **€50**

- b In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

What day is it today?

What days do you have your English class?

What time does the class start and finish?

What's the time now?

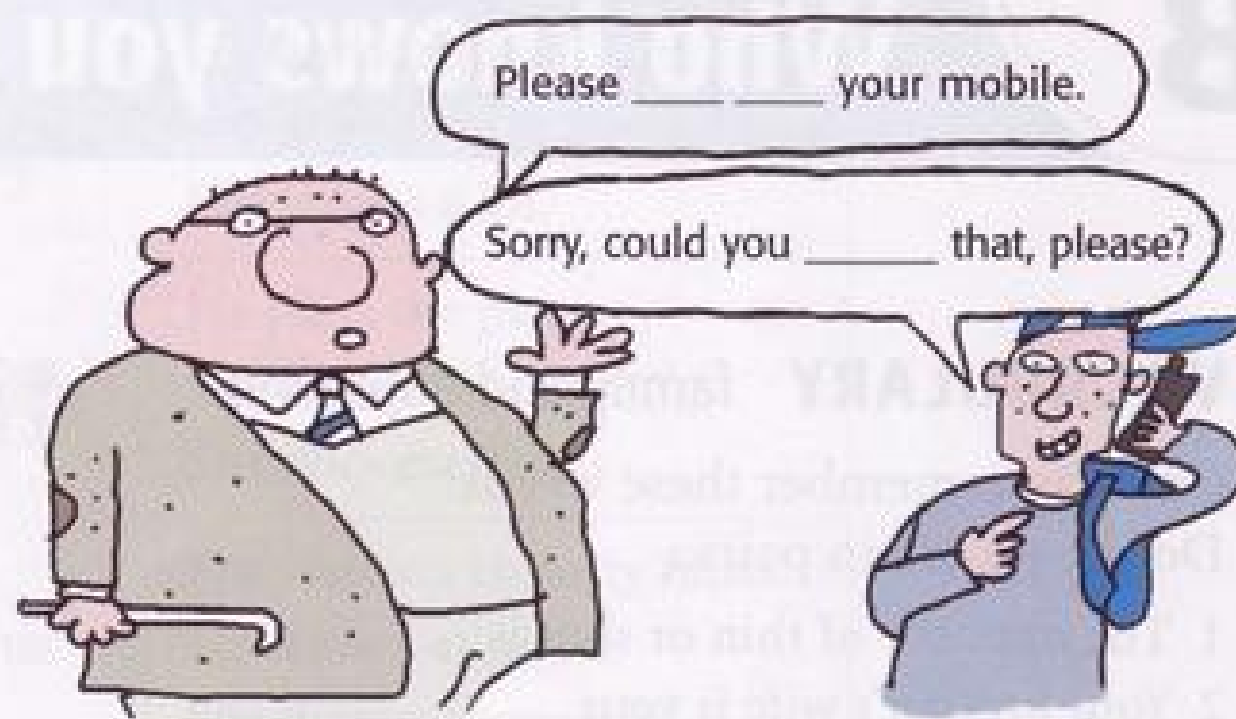
When's your birthday?

What's the date today?

What's the number of your house or flat?

5 CLASSROOM LANGUAGE








- a Complete the teacher's and student's phrases.



- b p.144 Vocabulary Bank Classroom language.

6 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds, the alphabet

- a How do you pronounce the letters of the alphabet below? Use the sound pictures to help you.

	A	H	—	K				
	B	C	D	E	—	P	T	V
	F	L	M	N	S	—	Z	
	I	—						
	—							
	Q	U	—					
	—							

- b Complete the alphabet chart with these letters.

W G Y R J X O

- c Practise saying the letters of the alphabet.
d Listen to your teacher. Write the words.
e Play *What does it mean?*

What does 'awful' mean?

Very bad.

How do you spell it?

A-W-F-U-L.

1 B

G present simple
V family, personality adjectives
P third person and plural -s

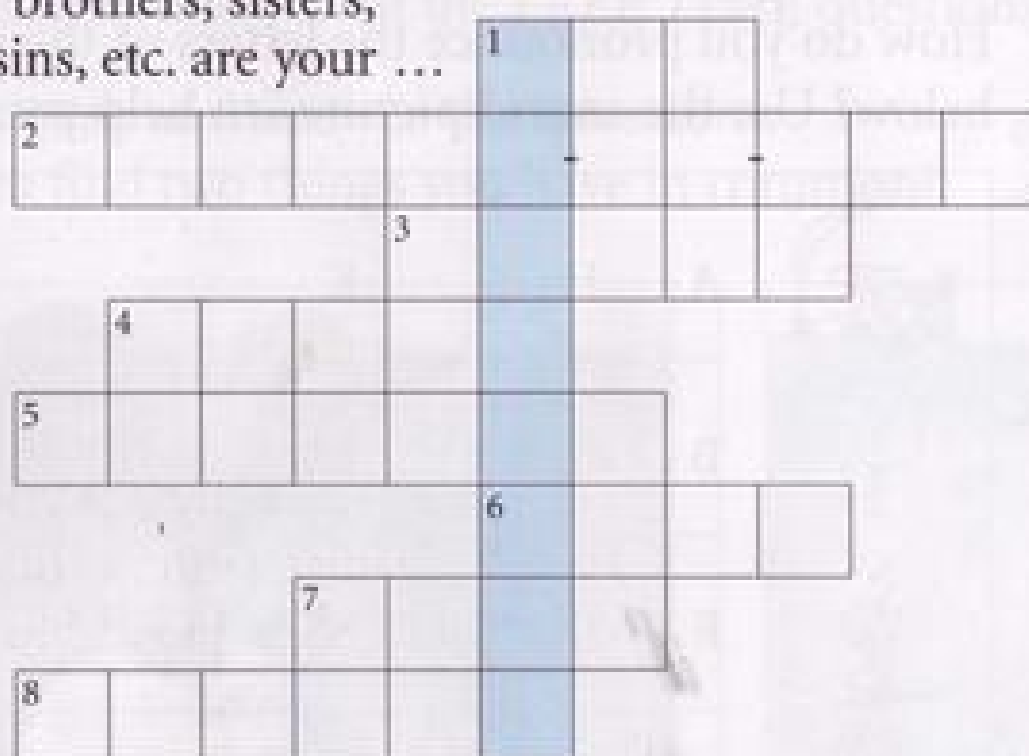
He likes films.
He doesn't smoke.

Who knows you better?

1 VOCABULARY family and adjectives

a Can you remember these words?
Do the puzzle in pairs.

- 1 The opposite of thin or slim is ...
- 2 Your brother's wife is your ...
- 3 Your sister's daughter is your ...
- 4 Your mother's brother is your ...
- 5 Your aunt's children are your ...
- 6 The opposite of fair is ...
- 7 The opposite of short is ...
- 8 Your brothers, sisters, cousins, etc. are your ...



b What's the 'mystery word'?

c p.145 Vocabulary Bank Adjectives. Do part 1.

2 READING

a Who do you think knows you better, your family or your friends? Why?

b Read the introduction to the article.

- 1 Who is Richard?
- 2 Who is Danny?
- 3 What do Richard's mum and Danny try to do?
- 4 What does Richard have to do?

c Now read what Richard says. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Correct the false ones.

- 1 He sometimes travels with his job. *T*
- 2 He's friendly and extrovert.
- 3 He likes music and parties.
- 4 He prefers women who are shorter than him.
- 5 He likes women who talk a lot.
- 6 He doesn't talk to his family about girls.
- 7 His mother doesn't think he's good at choosing girlfriends.

d Guess the meaning of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

Who knows you better, your family or your friends?

In our weekly 'test' single people who are looking for a partner ask their mother and their best friend to help. Their mother chooses one partner and their best friend chooses another. The test is to see who can choose the best partner!

This week's single man is Richard Taylor, a 26-year-old musician from Southampton. His mother Meg chooses one girl, and his best friend Danny chooses another. Then Richard goes on a date with each girl. Which girl does he prefer? Who knows him better, his mother or his best friend? Who chooses the right girl for him?



Richard Taylor with his mother Meg and his friend Danny

I usually work in England but sometimes I work **abroad** too. When I'm not working I like going to the cinema and eating in nice restaurants. I'm not very sporty and I don't do any exercise, but at least I don't smoke.

I think I'm open and friendly – I **get on well** with most people – but I'm sometimes quite shy **too**. For example, I don't like going to parties. I prefer to meet friends individually or in small groups.

I like intelligent, funny women who make me **laugh**, and ideally who love music. Physically I prefer women with dark hair who are not taller than me. And I like women who are good listeners.

I'm sure that my friend Danny knows me better than my family because we often talk about girlfriends and the problems we have. I don't usually talk to my family about that kind of thing. My mum always says that I look for the **wrong** kind of girl but that's what mothers always say!

3 GRAMMAR present simple

a Complete the questions about Richard.

Where *does he live* _____?

In Southampton.

1 What _____ do?

He's a musician.

2 Where _____?

In England and abroad.

3 _____ smoke?

No, he doesn't.

4 _____ exercise?

No, he doesn't. He isn't very sporty.

5 What kind of women _____?

Intelligent and funny ones.

6 _____ to his mother about girls?

No, he doesn't.

b  **p.126 Grammar Bank 1B.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

c Cover the text. In pairs, try to remember five things about Richard.

He lives in Southampton.


d Look at the photos of Claire and Nina.



HIS FRIEND'S CHOICE
Claire



HIS MOTHER'S CHOICE
Nina

 **Communication** *Claire and Nina A p.108 B p.112.*
Who do you think is more Richard's type? Why?

4 LISTENING

a Listen to Richard talking about what happened when he met Claire and Nina. Does he like them? What are the problems?

1.3 Claire **1.4** Nina

b Now listen again and write down any adjectives or expressions that Richard uses to describe Claire and Nina.

Claire *Very friendly* Nina *Very attractive*

c Who knows Richard better, his mum or Danny? Are you surprised?

5 PRONUNCIATION -5

a **1.5** Listen and repeat.



He works abroad.

She likes good food.

She laughs a lot.



He plays the piano.

She lives in London.

She does exercise.

/ɪz/

She watches comedy films.

He relaxes at night.

She dresses very well.

b How do you say the *he / she / it* form of these verbs?

choose cook go know stop teach

c How do you say the plural of these nouns?

book friend girl language niece parent party

d **1.6** Listen and repeat the verbs and nouns.

6 SPEAKING

a Work in pairs, A and B. Think of a person you know well, a family member or a friend, who is single. You are going to tell your partner about him / her. Look at the chart below and prepare what you are going to say.

- NAME?
- AGE?
- JOB/STUDIES?
- LIVES IN?
- PHYSICAL APPEARANCE?
- PERSONALITY?
- SMOKES?
- LIKES?
- DOESN'T LIKE?

b A describe your person to B.

B listen and ask for more information. Do you know anybody who would be a good partner for this person? Then swap roles.

1 C

G present continuous

V the body, prepositions of place

P vowel sounds

At the Moulin Rouge

The woman on the right
is wearing a hat.

1 VOCABULARY the body



Portrait of Dora Maar 1937 Pablo Picasso

a Look at this painting. Do you like it? Why (not)?

b Label the woman's face with words from the box.

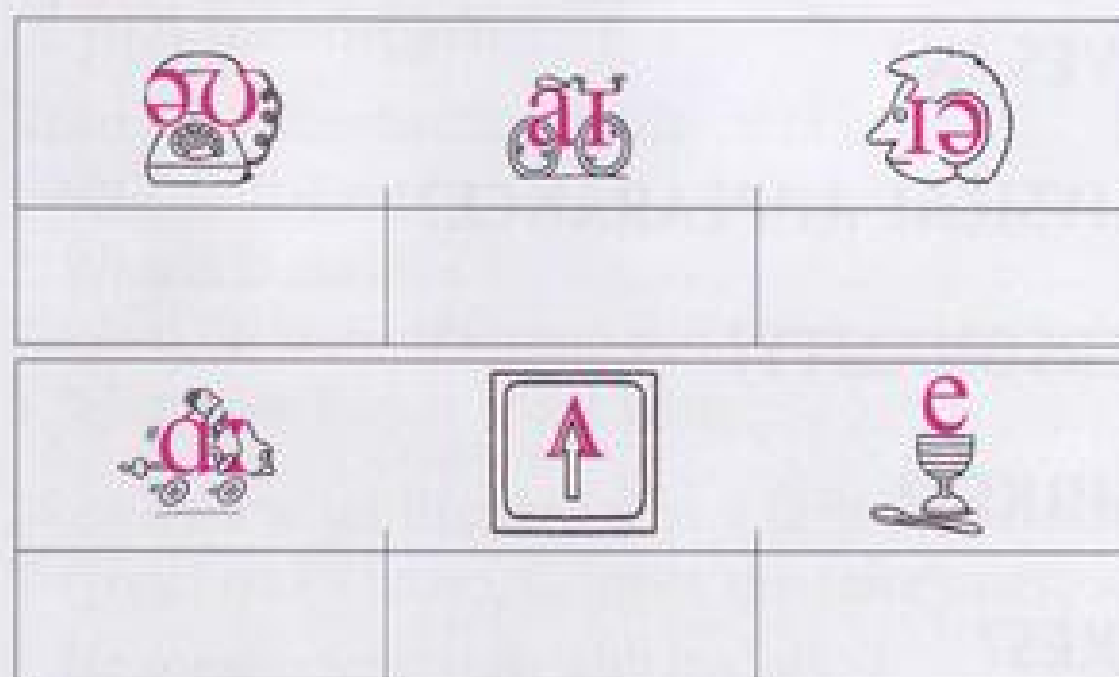
ear eyes hair lips mouth neck nose

c p.146 Vocabulary Bank The body.

d In pairs, how many words can you remember in two minutes?

2 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a Look at the sound pictures. What are the words and sounds?



b 1.7 Put the words in the correct columns. Listen and check.

arms bite ears eyes head hear heart
nose shoulders smell stomach touch

c p.157 Sound Bank. Look at the typical spellings for these sounds.

3 GRAMMAR present continuous

a Look at the painting *At the Moulin Rouge*. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What clothes are the people wearing?
- 2 What are the people at the table doing?
- 3 What are the two women at the back doing?
- 4 What are the two men at the back doing?
- 5 Describe the woman on the right. What do you think she's doing?
- 6 One of the people in the painting is the artist, Toulouse-Lautrec. Which person do you think he is?

I think the artist is the tall man who is sitting between the two women.

b Underline the correct form of the verb.

- 1 In the picture the men wear / are wearing hats.
- 2 In Britain women often wear / are wearing hats at weddings.
- 3 Karina usually sits / is sitting at the front of the class.
- 4 Today she sits / is sitting at the back.

c p.126 Grammar Bank 1C. Read the rules and do the exercises.

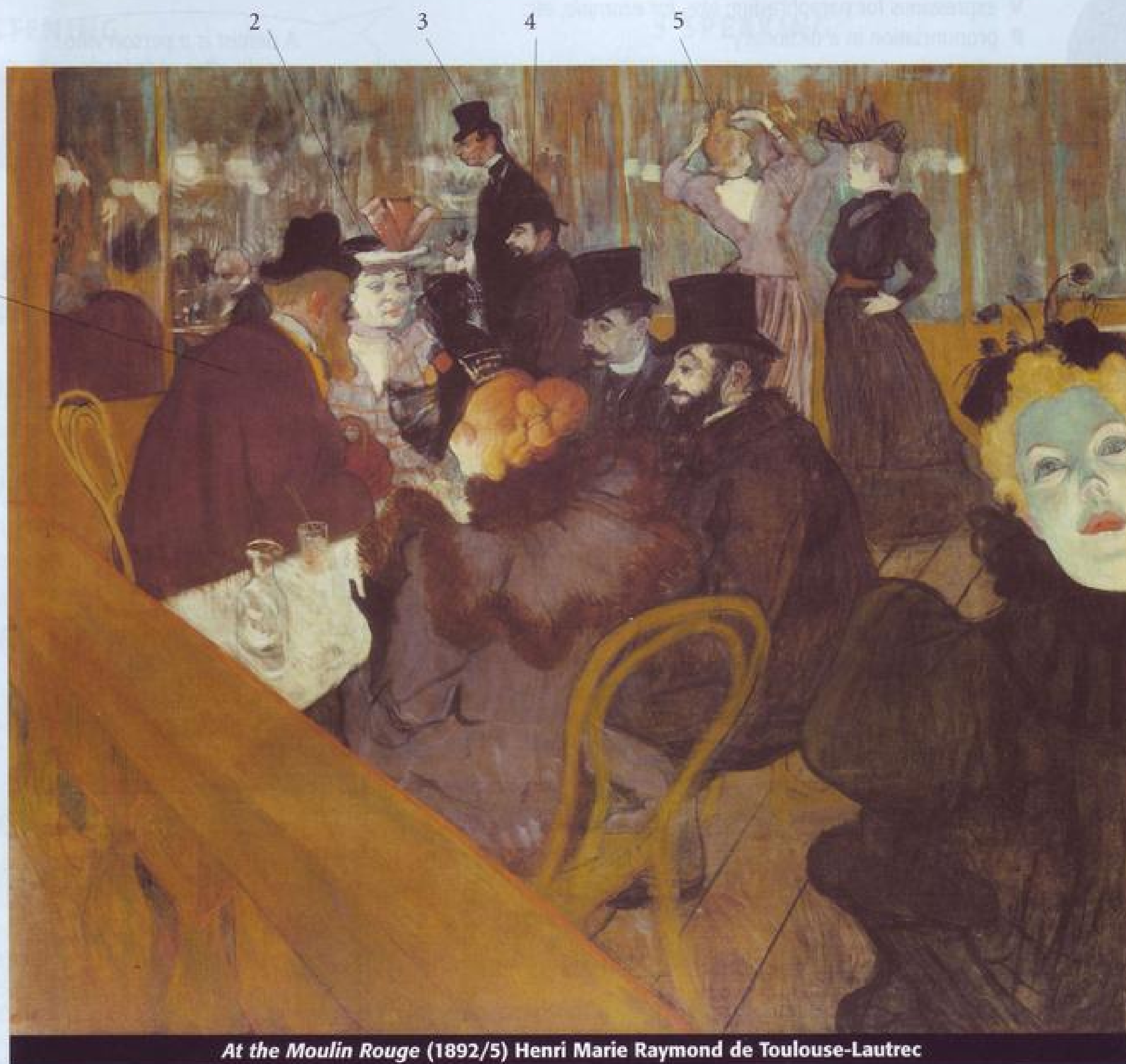
4 LISTENING

a 1.8 Listen to a guide in an art gallery talking about *At the Moulin Rouge*. Answer the questions.

- 1 What was the Moulin Rouge famous for?
- 2 Who did Toulouse-Lautrec include in his paintings and posters?
- 3 Which person is Toulouse-Lautrec?
- 4 Why do some people think he liked painting the dancers?

b Listen again. Write the numbers of the people next to their names.

- Toulouse-Lautrec ☐
His cousin Gabriel ☐
His friend, a photographer ☐
Jane Avril, a dancer ☐
La Macarona, a dancer ☐
La Goulue, a singer ☐

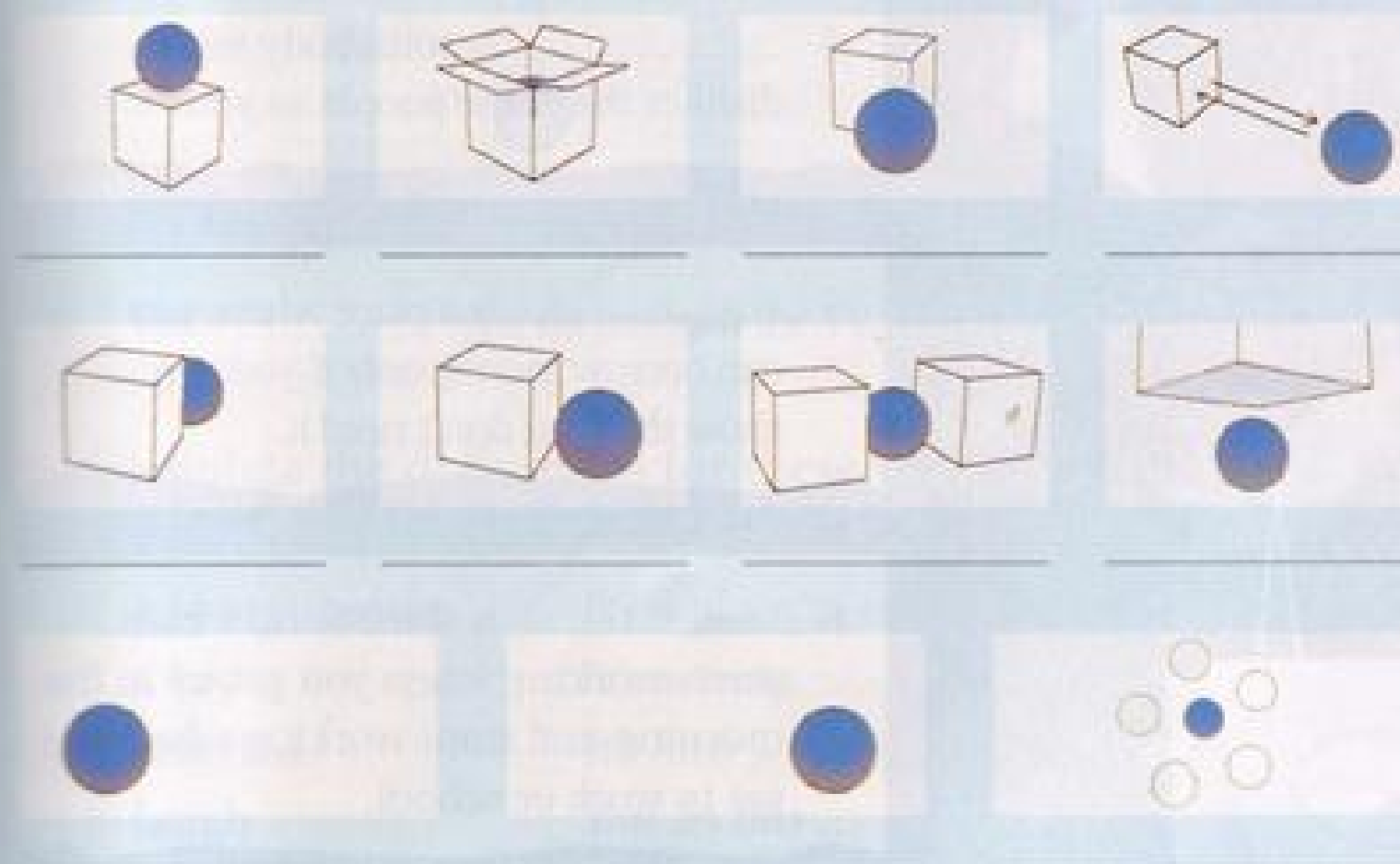


At the Moulin Rouge (1892/5) Henri Marie Raymond de Toulouse-Lautrec

5 SPEAKING

a Match the prepositions with the pictures.

behind between in in front of in the middle next to
on on the left on the right opposite under



- b **Communication** Describe and draw A p.108 B p.112. Describe your picture for your partner to draw.
- c In small groups, ask and answer the questions.
- 1 Do you paint or draw? What kind of things?
 - 2 Do you have a favourite painter? Who?
 - 3 Do you have a favourite painting? What? Can you describe it?
 - 4 What pictures or posters do you have on the wall in your bedroom or living room?
- d Look again at the paintings in this lesson (here and on p.108 and p.112). Which one would you choose to have in your house or flat?

6 1.9 **SONG** ♪ *Ain't got no - I got life*

1A word order in questions

Questions with *do / does / did* in present and past simple

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive (= verb)
	Do	you	live with your parents?
	Does	Jenny	like Chinese food?
Where	do	you	live?
What food	does	Jenny	like?

- In the present simple use the auxiliary verb *do / does* to make questions.
- In the past simple use the auxiliary verb *did* to make questions.
- In these questions the subject goes after the auxiliary verb.
- Remember **ASI** (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or **QUASI** (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive) to help you with word order in present or past simple questions.

Questions with *be*, present continuous, and *going to*

Question word	<i>be</i>	Subject	(adjective, noun, verb + <i>ing</i> , etc.)
	Is	Ana	a student?
What	are	they	doing?
	are	you	talking about?
Where	is	he	going to live?

- In questions with *be*, make questions by inverting the verb and the subject.

⚠ If a verb is followed by a preposition (*listen to*, *talk about*), the preposition goes at the end of the question.
What are you talking about?
 NOT About what are you talking.

1B present simple

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I usually work at home.	Danny knows me very well.
-	They don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.
?	Do you smoke ?	Does Nina like music?
✓ ✗	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	Yes, she does . No she doesn't .

- Use the present simple for things you do every day, week, year, or which are always true.
- Remember the spelling rules for 3rd person singular *s*:
 work > works add *s*
 study > studies consonant + *y*: *y* and add *ies*
 finish > finishes *sh, s, ch, x*: add *es*
 go > goes do > does have > has
- Remember the word order in questions (**ASI** and **QUASI** – see 1A above).

adverbs and expressions of frequency

- We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency (*always, often, sometimes, usually, hardly ever, never*).
- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb but after *be*.
He often goes out. NOT *He goes often out.*
She's always late. NOT *She's late-always.*
- Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.
I have English classes twice a week.

1C present continuous: *be* + verb + *ing*

	I	you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I'm working	You We 're working	He She 's working
-	I'm not working	You We aren't working	He She isn't working
?	Are you working?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
✓ ✗	Is he working?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.

- Use the present continuous for things happening now, at this moment.
My brother is working in Germany.
A What are you doing?
B I'm sending a text message to Sarah.
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form.
 cook > cooking study > studying
 live > living run > running

⚠ Some verbs are not normally used in the present continuous, for example *like, want, have* (= possess), *need*.
I need to talk to you now.
 NOT I'm-needing to talk to you now.

1D defining relative clauses with *who, which, where*

A cook is a person **who** works in a restaurant.
 A clock is a thing **which** tells the time.
 A post office is a place **where** you can buy stamps.

- Use relative clauses to explain what a place, thing, or person is or does.
That's the woman who won the lottery last year.
This is the restaurant where we had dinner last week.
- Use *who* for a person, *which* for a thing, and *where* for a place.

⚠ You can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.
She's the girl who / that works with my brother.
It's a thing which / that connects two computers.

1A

a Put the word or phrase in the right place in the question.

- How/are you? (old)
 1 you going to go out this evening? (are)
 2 Where does your work? (sister)
 3 What music are you listening? (to)
 4 Does finish at 8.00? (the class)
 5 Why you write to me? (didn't)
 6 Do you often to the cinema? (go)
 7 What this word mean? (does)
 8 What time did arrive? (your friends)

b Put the words in the right order to make questions.

- you live where do? *Where do you live?*
 1 you a do have car?
 2 older is brother your you than?
 3 often he how to write does you?
 4 this time start does what class?
 5 last go where you summer did?
 6 languages how you many do speak?
 7 see you are going to evening her this?
 8 for waiting who you are?

1B

a Write sentences and questions with the present simple.

- he / usually get up late + *He usually gets up late.*
 1 Anna / like music ? _____?
 2 she / have a lot of hobbies + _____
 3 I / get on very well with my sister - _____
 4 my brother / know me very well - _____
 5 they / have any children ? _____?
 6 the film / finish late ? _____?
 7 he / go out twice a week + _____
 8 we / often talk about politics - _____

b Complete with a verb in the present simple.

get on not have listen live open not talk not work

- He *lives* in a flat.
 1 _____ the banks _____ in the afternoon?
 2 My sister _____ many friends.
 3 We usually _____ to the news in the car.
 4 She's quite shy. She _____ much.
 5 _____ Jane _____ well with her boss?
 6 My cooker's new, but it _____ very well.

1C

a Write sentences with the present continuous.

- It / rain. - *It isn't raining.*
 1 Hey! you / stand on my foot! +
 2 they / play very well today -
 3 what / you study at the moment ?
 4 we / think of you +
 5 she / wear make-up ?
 6 they / make / a big mistake +
 7 your brother / work in London now ?
 8 she / talk to her father at the moment -

b Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous.

- The girl in the painting *is playing* the guitar. (play)
 1 My dog's not dangerous. He _____. (not bite)
 2 Why _____ you _____ sunglasses? It _____. (wear, rain)
 3 You can turn off the radio. I _____ to it. (not listen)
 4 I _____ to go to the bank. I _____ any money. (need, not have)
 5 Be careful! The baby _____ that pencil in her mouth! (put)
 6 A _____ you usually _____ at weekends? (cook, eat)
 B No, we normally _____ out.
 7 A What _____ you _____ here? (do, meet)
 B I _____ Emma. Look, there she is.

1D

a Complete the definitions with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

- It's the person *who* serves you in a café.
 1 They're people _____ make you laugh.
 2 It's a machine _____ cuts the grass.
 3 It's an animal _____ lives in the sea and has eight legs.
 4 It's a room _____ people try on clothes.
 5 He's the person _____ helps you with your luggage.
 6 It's a kind of food _____ keeps vampires away.

c Write sentences with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

- that / the dog / always barks at night
That's the dog which always barks at night.
 1 she / the woman / lives next door to me
 2 that / the shop / I bought my dress
 3 he / the actor / was in *Friends*
 4 they / the children / broke my window
 5 this / the restaurant / they do great pasta
 6 that / the switch / controls the central heating
 7 he / the teacher / teaches my sister
 8 that / the room / we have our meetings

2A past simple regular and irregular

+

-

I You He She It We They	stayed in a hotel. went on holiday.	didn't stay in a hotel. didn't go on holiday.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ?	Did you stay in a hotel? Yes I did . Did you go on holiday? No, I didn't .	

infinitive	past
work	worked
stay	stayed
like	liked (just add <i>d</i> if verb finishes in <i>e</i>)
study	studied (<i>y>i</i> after a consonant)
stop	stopped (if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant)

- Use the past simple to talk about finished actions in the past.
- The past simple is the same for all persons.
- Use the infinitive after *Did...?* and *didn't* for negatives and questions.

- To make the past simple **+** of regular verbs add *-ed*. Remember the spelling rules.
- Many common verbs are irregular in **+** past simple, for example *go>went*. See the **Irregular verb list** on p.155.

2B past continuous: *was / were + verb + ing*

+	I He She It	was working	You We They	were working
-	I He She It	wasn't working	You We They	weren't working
? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Was he working ? Yes, he was . No, he wasn't . Were they working ? Yes, they were . No, they weren't .			

past simple or past continuous?

When I **took** the photo, they **were writing** a song.
I **was sitting** at home when I **saw** the news on TV.

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.
At six o'clock last night I was driving home.
On April 1st I was staying with some friends in the country.

- Use the past simple for a completed action.
I took the photo. / I saw the news.
- Use the past continuous for an action in progress.
They were writing a song. / I was sitting at home.

2C questions with and without auxiliaries

Questions with an auxiliary

Question	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
What music	do	you	like?
Which CD	did	he	buy?
Who	did	you	go with?

- To make questions in the past and present simple, we normally use the auxiliary verbs *do / does / did* + the infinitive.
What music do you like? NOT *What music you like?*
- The normal order for questions in the present and past is **QUASI** (See p.126 1A).

Questions without an auxiliary

Subject	Verb	
What	happened	after the concert?
Which country	won	the Eurovision Song Contest?
Who	writes	their songs?

- When the question word (*Who? What? Which? How many?*) is the subject of the verb in the question, we do not use an auxiliary (*do, does, did*) and the verb is in the third person.
Who writes their songs? NOT *Who does write their songs?*

2D *so, because, but, although**because and so*

She was driving fast **because** she was in a hurry. (reason)
She was in a hurry **so** she was driving fast. (result)
Hannah spoke to the DJ **because** they didn't like the music. (reason)
They didn't like the music **so** Hannah spoke to the DJ. (result)

- Use *because* to express a reason.
- Use *so* to express a result.

but and although

She tried to stop **but** she hit the man.
Although she tried to stop, she hit the man.
It was late **but** she couldn't sleep.
She couldn't sleep **although** it was late.

- Use *but* and *although* to show a contrast.
- *Although* can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

2A

a Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Two summers ago we had (have) a holiday in Scotland. We ¹ _____ (drive) there from London, but our car ² _____ (break) down on the motorway and we ³ _____ (spend) the first night in Birmingham. When we ⁴ _____ (get) to Edinburgh we ⁵ _____ (not can) find a good hotel – they ⁶ _____ (be) all full. We ⁷ _____ (not know) what to do but in the end we ⁸ _____ (find) a bed and breakfast and we ⁹ _____ (stay) there for the week. We ¹⁰ _____ (see) the castle, ¹¹ _____ (go) to the Arts Festival, and we ¹² _____ (buy) a lot of souvenirs. We ¹³ _____ (want) to go to Loch Ness but we ¹⁴ _____ (not have) much time and it ¹⁵ _____ (be) quite far away. The weather ¹⁶ _____ (be) good, but it ¹⁷ _____ (start) raining the day we ¹⁸ _____ (leave).

b Re-order the words to make questions.

Where did you go on holiday? go where holiday you on did?

Vancouver

1 _____ ? time did have you good a?

Yes, it was great.

2 _____ ? with did who go you?

With some friends.

3 _____ ? stay where did you?

In a hotel.

4 _____ ? you it why didn't like?

Because it was very modern and quite expensive.

5 _____ ? how did cost plane much the ticket?

£500.



2B

a Complete with a verb in the past continuous.

- 1 He met his wife when he _____ in Japan. (work)
- 2 They _____ for us when we arrived. (wait)
- 3 _____ she _____ a coat when she went out? (wear)
- 4 What _____ you _____ at 7.30 last night? (do)
- 5 I _____ when you gave the instructions. (not listen)
- 6 I _____ when you phoned me. (drive)
- 7 It _____ when I woke up this morning. (not rain)

b Put the verbs into the past simple or past continuous.

She *arrived* when we *were having* dinner. (arrive, have)

- 1 I _____ my arm when I _____ football. (break, play)
- 2 _____ you _____ fast when the police _____ you? (drive, stop)
- 3 It _____ when we _____ the pub. (snow, leave)
- 4 I _____ the match because I _____. (not see, work)
- 5 When you _____ me, I _____ to my boss. (call, talk)

2C

a Cross out the wrong question.

What **you did** / **did you** do last night?

- 1 What **happened** / **did happen** to you?
- 2 What **means this word** / **does this word mean**?
- 3 How many people **came** / **did come** to this class?
- 4 Which bus **goes** / **does go** to the airport?
- 5 Which actor **won** / **did win** the Oscar this year?
- 6 What **said the teacher** / **did the teacher say**?

b Write the questions. Do you know the answers?

Who said 'Hasta la vista, baby'? (say)

- 1 How many Formula 1 world championships _____? (Ayrton Senna / win)
- 2 Which US president _____ the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990? (win)
- 3 Who _____ the film *Reservoir Dogs*? (direct)
- 4 When _____ president of South Africa? (Nelson Mandela / become)
- 5 Who _____ *The Lord of the Rings*? (write)
- 6 What _____ before he became a singer? (Sting / do)

2D

a Complete with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

We couldn't find a taxi so we walked home.

- 1 _____ it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.
- 2 I woke up in the night _____ there was a noise.
- 3 I called him _____ his mobile was turned off.
- 4 _____ she's very nice, she doesn't have many friends.
- 5 There was nothing on TV _____ I went to bed.
- 6 All the cafés were full _____ it was a public holiday.
- 7 She wanted to be a doctor _____ she failed her exams.

b Match the sentence halves and complete with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

- 1 I was tired last night so _____
- 2 She drove quite fast _____
- 3 His English isn't very good _____
- 4 I phoned him at his office _____
- 5 She's not feeling very well _____
- 6 I didn't write to you _____
- 7 He called the hotel _____
- 8 I took her to a restaurant _____

- E** A I lost your e-mail address
 B it was her birthday.
 C they didn't have any rooms.
 D he lived in the UK for two years.
 E I went to bed early.
 F she was in a hurry.
 G he was in a meeting.
 H she can't go to class tonight.